The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,081.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs.	52 0
including postage ... „	73 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town... „	28 0
including postage.... „	38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „	16 0
including postage.... „	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „	6 0
including postage.... „	7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „	0 4
Back Numbers ..... „	0 8

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GLEAVE—November 13th, at Chinchpoogly, J. Gleave, Esq., Manager, Great Eastern S. & W. Co., deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

LANG—November 1st, at Jhansi, the wife of Mr George L Lang, C. S., of a daughter.

CLINE—November 5th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. E A Cline, Deputy Collector, of a daughter.

CORDNER—November 12th, at Dinapore, the wife of Major Cordner, Royal Artillery, of twins—son and daughter—the former still-born

MILLS—November 13th, at Cawnpore, the wife of theRev. M. E. Wills, Chaplain, of a son.

BERRILL—November 13th, at Etone, E. I. Railway Chord Line, the wife of Mr. G. F. Berrill, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WARNER—HASTINGS—November 12th, at St. Mary Magdalens's Church, Mcean Meer, by the Rev. H. Murray, Senior Chaplain, Ashton H. Warner, Esq., Captain in "The Welsh" Regiment, to Leila E. S., second daughter of T. Hastings, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Lahore Circle.

DEATHS.

PARSONS.—November 9th, at Almorah, Lieutenant-General James Parsons, C. B.,

BRYDEN—November 9th, at Umballa, Margaret Adela, child of Doctor and Mrs. Bryden, aged 3 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, very fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "ABYSSINIA," 1,293 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th November, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	Leave Colombo	
„ Rutnagherry 25	„ Galle	4
„ Vingoria 25	„ Negapatam	6
„ Carwar 26	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Mangalore 27	„ Madras	9
„ Cannanore 28	„ Coconada	10
„ Calicut 28	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Beypoor ..... „	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Cochin 30	„ Gopalpore	12
Dec.	Arrive CALCUTTA	14
„ Tuticorin 2		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up. Nov.	Dec.	Down. Dec.	Jan.
Leave BOMBAY .. 30	14	Leave BUSSORAH 18	1
„ Kurrachee .. 4	18	„ Fao 18	1
„ Guadur .. 5	19	„ Bushire 20	3
„ Muscat 8	22	„ Linga 22	5
„ B. Abbas 10	24	„ B. Abbas 24	7
„ Linga 11	25	„ Muscat 26	9
„ Bushire 14	28	„ Guadur 28	11
„ Fao 15	29	„ Kurrachee 30	13
Arrive BUSSORAH ..16	30	Arrive BOMBAY 2	16

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. Sandes, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MAHRATTA" 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

THE well known first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz.:—

Umjunwell.	Salwan.
Ratnaghierry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Rampart Row.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

ON SATURDAY, the 21st Nov., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Golconda," (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain W. Blake, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 20th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th November 1868.

FOR CALCUTTA.

WITH quick despatch, the fast sailing Ship "Solway," Captain J. W. Richards, has room for a limited quantity of light freight. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Talisman," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Talisman."

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Doxford," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Doxford."

Bombay, 18th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Jane Leech," from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Morrison will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents Ship "Jane Leech."

Bombay, 17th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Windsor Castle," Douglas, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Douglas will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th November 1868.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE

BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "MAGDALA," 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on the 20th November.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

STEAM TO JEDDAH AND HOODEIDA.

THE s. s. "Mula," 800 tons, Captain Cairs, will be despatched to the above Ports on or about the 10th December next.

For Freight and Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England via the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious Godown in 2 Church Lane. Apply to WATSON, BOGLE, & Co.

TO LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and lately occupied by the B. B. and C. India Railway Company. The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling-house for a large family. For particulars apply to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, at 8 is Office, in Fort, or to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

TO BE LET—Rent moderate (immediate possession, Fort, Elphinstone Circle)—The first entire Floor of the Premises No. 16, G. (known as Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, opposite the old Forbes Office), just vacated by Messrs. Jules Seigfried and Co.

Or Malabar Hill, three very excellent Bungalows Nos. 72, 73, 74. No. 72 was formerly occupied by W. H. Thacker, Esq.; No 73 do P. E. Bendir, Esq.; and No. 74 do. Monsieur J. P. Negre ponte. Apply to Culliandass Kirparam residing near Bhoolaser Temple, House No. 34.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An Interim Dividend of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15) equivalent of £1-10 per Share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half-year ending 30th June last, will be paid at this Office to the Shareholders in India, on and after the 25th instant.

The Transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 25th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,

G. HARPER, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering it the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay (in Liquidation), will be held at the Offices of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) in Elphinstone Circle, on Thursday, the 21st day of January 1869, at twelve o'clock at noon, for the following purposes:—

First.—To receive a Supplemental Report of the progress made in the Liquidation of the Bank.

Second.—To appoint and fix the remuneration of a Liquidator in the place of Mr. John Stuart, who will then tender his resignation as Liquidator of the Bank.

JOHN STUART, Liquidator.

Bank of Bombay, in Liquidation, 16th November 1868

MRS. HUNT, MILLINER,

No. 13, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay,

and

East Street, Poona,

Begs to inform her Constituents and Ladies in Bombay and at Outstations that she has opened an Establishment in Bombay, where she hopes to secure a continuance of their patronage.

Every description of New and Fashionable Millinery, Wedding and Mourning Materials always on hand, and made up on the shortest notice.

A large and varied consignment of the newest style expected very shortly.

Out-station Orders accompanied by a Remittance will be carefully and quickly attended to.

Ladies' own materials made up.

9th November 1868.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

मुंबइ रायल रपीनींग घड वीवींगं कपंनी

(लीमीटेड-)

मुंबइ रायल श्पीनींग वीवींग कुंपनी,

(लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company for transacting the following business:—

To consider and decide upon certain important questions raised by the Company's Solicitors in respect of the Resolution to lease the Company's Property to Messrs. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy & Co., as passed in the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 8th October last; and also upon the conduct of the affairs of the Company in general.

By order of the Board of Directors,

CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

No. 14 Apollo Street, Bombay, 17th November 1868.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

No. 24, Meadow Street, Bombay,

1, East Street, Poonah,

Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous Customers and the Public, that they have just received Overland a large supply of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, a few of which are enumerated below:—

LADIES' BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

White Satin, Kid, Marsala, and Jean Boots.
Bronze, Sensation, and Plain do.
Black Satin do.
„ Kid, Hessian, Bootees, Croquet, Walking, Plain, and House Boots.
„ Brown and Grey Cashmere Boots.
„ To Fasten over Instep with Elastic Bands (French).
White Satin and Jean Shoes.
Slippers Red, Black, Blue, and Bronze.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

French Glove Kid (Emperor's)	Boots.	
All Patent „	do.	Dress.
„ (with spur boxes)	do.	
Kid top Patent Calf Golosh	do.	
Memel top French Calf Golosh	do.	
Calf Croquet	do.	
Enamelled Croquet	do.	
Do. Imitation Balmorals	do.	
Do. Plain	do.	Walking.
Morocco top Morocco Golosh	do.	
Kid do. do.	do.	
Brown Morocco (Chelsea)	do.	
Do. Calf Golosh	do.	
Canvas	do.	
Enamelled and Brown Napoleon	do.	Riding.

Shoes in all the above materials, Elastic side and to Lace. Slippers in Leopard and Hairy Calfskins, Morocco, Patent, Plush, and Enamelled Leather.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES in great variety.

SUNDRIES.

A few Sets of very superior Single and Double Harness, Riding Saddles and Bridles, Double and Single Reins, Driving Riding and Hunting Whips, Rug and Luggage Straps, a choice selection of Walking Sticks, Alpaca Umbrellas, Gent's Brown and Patent Waist Belts, Courier and Officers' Bags of sizes, Leather Alberts, Purses in great variety, Writing Desks of various sizes, Ladies' Doeskin Gauntlets, Military Undress, Irregular Cavalry and Hunting Spurs of every description, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Carriage Rugs in various colors, Solid Leather Portmanteaus of sizes, Jamieson and Harris's Harness Composition, India Rubber Racket Shoe Soles, Black and Yellow Enamelled Rice, Grained Hide, and Waterproof Canvas Gaiters (Thigh and Knee), Patent Varnish, Kit Reviver, Blacking and Shoe Brushes, Trowser and Spur Chains, and Steel Barnishers.

PRICE LISTS containing directions for self-measurement post free on application.

Bombay, 16th November 1868.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given that the Liquidators' Register of Transfer of this Bank will be opened on Monday next the 16th instant.

ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, For self & Co.—Liquidators.

Bombay, 13th November 1868.

ESPERANCE & Co., TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards, SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jensing's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

ALSO

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Established in 1851.

Mrs. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to open the Exhibition on Tuesday, the 22nd proximo, at 7 A.M. There will be a Public Ball at the Kutcherry on the evening of the same day. On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

Public Officers and others desirous of pitching their Tents in the Grand Camp are requested to apply for a site, stating number and description of their Tents, to T. C. Hope, Esquire, Collector of Surat, on or before the 5th proximo.

For the accommodation of the Public in general, the Committee have made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, Bombay, to open a temporary Hotel under Canvas, the charge will be Rs. 9 per diem, including Messing. Cutler's Wines, &c., will be supplied at fixed prices, and the whole will be conducted on the system of a first class Hotel, under the general supervision of the Committee.

The Prices of Admission to the Exhibition will be as under:—

Season Ticket, with Seat at the opening.....	Rs.	5.
Do. without Seat „ „ „	„	3.

None but Season Ticket-holders will be admitted on the first three days.

Single day admission on the 4th, 5th, and 6th day Re. 1.

Subsequent Prices will be notified hereafter, as also Special arrangements for Native Ladies.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary at Broach and at the Byculla Hotel, Bombay.

Intending Visitors are earnestly requested to aid the Committee in providing adequate accommodation, both in the Exhibition Building for the opening, and at the Hotel, by taking Tickets and bespeaking quarters at the earliest practicable date.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

NANSEE KHYRAZ, TAILOR, DRAPER, & GENERAL OUTFITTER, 13, Meadow Street, Bombay,

Begs to call the attention of Purchasers to the undermentioned new Goods just landed, and to state that his Outfitting Department is under the superintendence of a FIRST CLASS ENGLISH CUTTER.

HOSIERY—Of the best quality.

HOSIERY—Expressly for India.

HOSIERY—Fine White and Brown Cotton.

HOSIERY—Real Lisle Thread.

HOSIERY—Fancy Striped.

UNDERVESTS—Fine Saxony Wool.

UNDERVESTS—Finest Merino.

UNDERVESTS—Real India Gauze.

TWEED SUITS—From Rs. 20.

TWEEDS—All Wool, thoroughly shrunk.

TWEEDS—Of the Newest Patterns.

TWEEDS—Thin for Bombay Wear.

TWEEDS—For the Hills.

TWEEDS—For Overland Suits.

TWEEDS—Thick for the Home side.

TWEEDS—For Shooting Suits.

TWEEDS—For Riding Trowsers.

TROUSERS—From Rs. 7.

COATINGS—Fine West of England.

COATINGS—Silk and Wool.

COATINGS—In all Substances.

OFFICE COATS—Rs. 5.

CORDS—Bedford for Riding.

CORDS—White Cotton for Riding.

CORDS—Drab Cotton for Riding.

FLANNELS—All Fine Wool.

FLANNELS—Silk and Wool.

FLANNELS—For Shirts.

FLANNELS—For Sleeping Suits.

CASHMERE—Sleeping Suits.

MOLESKIN—For Shooting.

SCARVES—Real Lyon's Silk.

SCARVES—In the Latest Styles.

SCARVES—The Sailor's Knot.

WEDDING SCARVES—Rs. 3.

HATS—Drab Felt.

HATS—Black Felt.

HATS—In a Variety of Shapes.

PUGREES—All fine Silk.

PUGREES—Real Egyptian (very choice).

RECEIVED a New Stock of English Harness, Silver Mounted. NANSEE KHYRAZ.

NOTICES.

CLARET.

MR. J. NEUBERG, having made special arrangements with Mr. TH. BICHE-LATOUR, the well-known Wine Merchant in Bordeaux, for the selection of Wines, offers the undermentioned description of Claret, just landed ex "Marie Laure."

Mr. N. is confident that purchasers will find these Wines of first quality and most reasonably priced.

MEDOC VIEUX...at Rs. 12	per dozen.	
PAUILLAC .....at „ 14	per „	
MARGEAUX .....at „ 17	per „	

Purchasers of large quantities are allowed 10 per cent. discount. Various other kinds of French Wines are expected per "Canton" and "La Ferdinand Meris."

J. NEUBERG.

COGNAC VIEUX.

BY Mr. TH. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux, imported by Mr. J. Neuberg.

This Cognac can be highly recommended for its quality and cheapness.

First quality at Rs. 24 per dozen, net cash.
Second „ „ 20 „

J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE.

MR. J. NEUBERG, confidently recommends his Port Wine to every one who desires to have the benefit of a genuine Wine at a reasonable cost. Being imported direct under a special arrangement, Mr. J. Neuberg is enabled to guarantee its purity and strength.

Each bottle bears Mr. N.'s own Brand, in Black Seal. Rs. 24 per dozen, less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

J. NEUBERG.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF CHEROOTS.

Manufactured expressly for Mr. J. NEUBERG.

Trichinopoly Cheroots	.....	No. 1
Do. do.	.....	„ 2
Do. do.	.....	„ 3

These Cheroots are made of a superior kind of Tobacco under the superintendence of specially appointed Agents.

A liberal Discount will be allowed to purchasers of large quantities.

J. NEUBERG.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS.

Havanna Shaped, in boxes of	250
Long Common	250
Indiana	250

made under the superintendence of Alcide John Pochont, The Principal Supplier at Pondicherry.

J. NEUBERG.

BABINGTON LUNKA CHEROOTS.

Burmah Do. do.

The best Coconada manufacture.

J. NEUBERG.

HAVANNA CIGARS AT greatly reduced Price.

J. NEUBERG.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

Dean Lane, Bombay.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, *& in India in* 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only* —Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit the commands of Messes, General Merchants, and European Residents of Western India, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Our business in Europe has for upwards Fifty Years been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux markets, we are in the best position to meet the requirements of the Indian public.

We subjoin our List of Selected Wines for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted. These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped by our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	0 Rs. 16 0
No. 1—Chateau, Black capsule, do.....	„ 25	0 „ 14 0
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do.....	„ 22	0 „ 12 0
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do.....	„ 18	8 „ 10 8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do.....	„ 17	0 „ 10 0
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do.....	„ 15	8 „ 9 0
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule do.....	„ 13	8
Sauterne, Red capsule, do.....	„ 22	0

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....	Rs. 32	
Nuits, ditto	„ 26	
Macon, ditto	„ 21	
Chablis, ditto	„ 22	

The finest Dry CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	0 Rs. 19	8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32	0 „ 17	8
Good Sparkling „ ditto	„ 27	0 „ 14	8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel Sparkling Hock or Moselle Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ „
„ „ Braunberger, ...	„ 25	„ „
Hock „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ „
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ „
„ „ Rudesheimer, ...	„ 26	„ „
„ „ Hocheimer, ...	„ 23	„ „

Specially selected Sherries for tropical consumption.

Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs. 32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, nutty and dry.....	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry.....	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Brown seal, pale and dry.....	„ 22	0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine.....	„ 18	0
do „ 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine...	„ 15	8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15	8
Madeira, East India (one voyage).....	„ 33	8

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Desert Wine; mature	„ 24	8 14-8
2nd do Red seal, a good second quality Wine.....	„ 18	9

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been imitated.

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black capsule	Rs.	32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule ,,		28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality.....	„	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish.....	„	23
„ Scotch.....	„	21
Genova, in flasks (1 dozen in a case).....	„	21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best.....	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; Messes, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozens at one time for re-sale, can learn terms or application at our Offices in Dean Lane.

IN addition to our own exclusive business, we have been entrusted with the sale of MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

And we are empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our offices.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY, 1868.—Intending Subscribers to a Scotch Dinner are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary, 30, Meadow Street.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ALBERT CHAMBERS.—Probate of the Will of the late William Alexander Albert Chambers having been granted to the Executors, Mr. A. B. F. Myer and Mr S. E. A Myer, all persons indebted to or otherwise having claims against the Estate are requested to communicate with the undersigned within six weeks from this date.

A. B. F. MYER, S. E. A. MYER.

Bombay, 13th November 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a Second Dividend, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 3 (Rupees Three) per Share, on the New Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday the 11th proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesdays during the same hours.

JNO. A. J. SHAW, BERAMJI NAOROJI, } Liquidators,

12 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th Oct. 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on Monday, the 23rd November, instant, at 3

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 19.

Mant, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Surat.
Walker, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Kirkee.
Mocatta, Major, Commandant 3rd Light Infantry, on furlough, from Abbottabad.
Gayer, Captain, 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Surat.
Wood, Captain, 28th Regiment Madras N. I., on furlough, from Kurnool.
Probyn, Captain, Superintendent of Police, on leave, from Khandeish.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 19.

Tremlett, Captain, Royal Artillery to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Keays, Captain, Assistant Commissary General, on duty, to Mhow.
Roche, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.
Gayer, Captain, 13th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Surat.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Captain J. W. Watson, Staff Corps, Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar.

Lieutenant J. Withers, Adjutant H. M.'s 25th Regiment N. I.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) F. J. Oldfield, Cadre 3rd Regiment L. C., Assistant Political Agent, Kolapoor and S. M. Country.

Captain M. D. V. T. Grant, Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Subaltern H. M.'s 17th Regiment N. I.

The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons are brought on the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 24th October 1868, the date of their arrival in Bombay :—

Assistant Surgeon George William Robertson Hay, M.D.
Assistant Surgeon John Roche, M.D.

Captain F. W. Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Colonel A. R. Manson is allowed leave to Europe on private affairs for one year, without pay, under the Furlough Rules of 1854.

Assistant Apothecary J. T. Shea (General No. 133) is removed from the Subordinate Medical Department.

Captain O. Probyn, of the Invalid Establishment, Superintendent of Police in Kandeish, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twelve months, under the Regulations of 1797.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Major J. A. Tytler, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 4th Goorka Regiment.

Major G. L. Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 25th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry.

Cornet George Robert Hodgson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, (Staff Appointment, Wing Subaltern 13th Regiment N. I) having applied for admission to the Staff Corps under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G. O. G. I. No. 531, dated 27th June 1861, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 26th April 1867, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Cornet George Robert Hodgson to have the rank of Lieutenant from 26th April 1867, in accordance with paragraph 84 of the Amalgamation Orders, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary appointments are made under the Kattywar Political Agency during the absence of Major W. C. Parr, on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Captain P. H. LeGeyt to officiate as First Political Assistant.
Captain J. W. Watson, as Second Political Assistant.
Captain L. Russell, as Third Political Assistant.
Captain G. E. Hancock, as Fourth Political Assistant.
Mr. Krishnajee Luxuman, as Assistant Political Agent.

Surgeon J. S. Rimington, Residency Surgeon, Baroda, having availed himself of the privilege leave of absence for three months granted to him under date the 4th August 1868, on the 2nd ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain F. J. Wise to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Khandeish District, during the absence of Major O. Probyn, on leave, or until further orders.

Azum Chutoorbhoojdass Choonilal, Acting Mamlutdar of Bosad is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Kaira District.

Mr. A. L. Spens, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Canara, assumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 29th October 1868, and made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866, on the 30th idem.

Mr. M. B. Baker to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, at Dharwar, until further orders.

Lieut. R. J. Crawford to be Superintendent of Police in the Shikarpoor District, continuing to act as Superintendent of Police in the Hyderabad District, until further orders.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, appointed to act as Collector of Poona, pending Mr. Down's return, or until further orders is also appointed to act as Magistrate of the Poona District during such period.

Mr. T. H. Stewart, appointed 2nd Assistant Collector of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Dharwar District.

Captain G. F. Birdwood to be 1st Grade Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and is appointed to Ahmednuggur, but he is to act as First Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Khandeish District, until further orders.

Lieutenant S. Babington to be Superintendent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police, and Assistant to the District Superintendents of the Police in the several Districts through which the Railway passes.

Captain W. F. LaTouche to act as Superintendent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Police until further orders, and to be an Assistant to the District Superintendents of the Police in the several Districts through which the Railway passes.

Lieutenant S. Babington is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the several Districts through which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway passes.

Captain W. F. LaTouche is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the several Districts through which the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway passes.

Under the provisions of Section 4 of Act XIII. of 1856, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant S. Babington, Superintendent Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police, and Captain W. F. LaTouche, Acting Superintendent Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Police, to be also Deputy Commissioners of Police in the City of Bombay.

The undermentioned officers are each invested with the powers of a Magistrate in their respective Districts :—

Mr. J. J. Hearn, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Sattara.
Mr. T. Kyte, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Kulladghee.
Mr. Madowrow Wasoodew Shurre, District Deputy Collector of Dharwar.
Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Belgaum.

Row Sahib Chintamonrow Hurree, late Acting Sudder Ameen of Sholapoor, was in charge of the current duties of the Senior Assistant Judge of Sholapoor, from 9th to 30th September 1868.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. E. H. Little as First Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, notified under date the 9th ultimo, is to have effect from the 9th April last.

Mr. I. Dracup, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine to act as Collector of Poona pending Mr. Down's return, or until further orders.

Mr. T. H. Stewart to be Second Assistant Collector of Dharwar.

Mr. G. M. Grant to be Second Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. E. de la G. Sharkey to be Third Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. J. Hearn, District Deputy Collector of Dharwar, to be Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Sattara.

Mr. T. Kyte, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Sattara, to be Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Kulladghee.

Mr. Madowrow Wasoodeo Shurre, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Belgaum, to be District Deputy Collector of Dharwar.

Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Kulladghee, to be Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Belgaum.

Mr. A. G. Maury, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, has been allowed an extension from 5th October to 4th December 1868, of the sick leave granted to him on the 12th ultimo.

The following arrangements have been made during Mr. Maury's absence on sick leave :—

Mr. Nilkunt Anunt Joshee to act as Second Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. T. M. Cotgrave to act as Third Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. R. J. DeSilva to act as Fourth Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. MacFarlan, Extra 1st Assistant Collector of Ahmednugur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from or after the 29th December 1868.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Gonne is appointed to act as Chief Secretary to Government from the date of receiving charge from the Honourable M. J. shaw Stewart, until the arrival of Mr. F. S. Chapman, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Irrigation Branch.)

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. Mayne to act as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Belgaum and Dharwar.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. D. Ferguson on special duty under Mr. Jones, in Guzerat.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend H. W. Bagnell, Junior Chaplain, returned to duty on 24th October last.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Dawes late I. N., Commanding H. M.'s Steamer "Earl Canning," is allowed leave of absence for fifteen months, on medical certificate.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to make the following appointments, to take effect from the 7th December 1868 :—

Azum Muncharam Gokuldas, a Moonsiff in the Ahmedabad District, to be a Moonsiff in the Surat District.

Azum Manecarn Ootaram, a Moonsiff in the Surat District, to be a Moonsiff in the Ahmedabad District.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. J. B. Richey delivered over and Mr. A. A. Borradaile received charge of the Collectorate of Ahmedabad on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

Azum Bulwuntrao Moreshwar, 1st Carkoon of Talooka Penn, conducted the duties of the Mamlutdar of that Talooka from the 27th March to the 1st May 1868, both days inclusive.

Messrs. Vishnoo Moreshwur, District Deputy Collector, and G. H. Johns respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the 2nd Assistant Collector of Tanna on the 9th instant.

Mr. W. H. Propert, Extra 1st Assistant Collecter, in charge Panch Mahals, returned from the privilege leave granted to him on the morning of the 13th October 1868.

Mr. J. F. Muir, Supernumerary 3rd Assistant Collector in Khandeish, joined his appointment on the 10th instant, after office hours.

Captain W. T. La Touche and Major W. H. Shortt respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Surat, on the forenoon of the 12th instant.

NOTIFICATION BY THE ACTING JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

W. Foxton, Esq., and Major W. Widdicombe of Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Session Judge of Kurrachee on the twelfth day of November 1868, after office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE JUDGE OF THE SUDDER COURT I. SIND.

Major W. Widdicombe, of Her Majesty's Staff Corps, and Raymond West, Esq., B.A., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge of the Sudder Court of the Province of Sind on the twelfth day of November 1868, after office hours.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Nov. 19	Mula (s)	Cairs	Calcutta, Oct. 29.
	General Outram (s)	Hewett	Kutch, Nov. 17.
	Viscount Canning	Gardiner	Greenock, July 9.
	Travancore (s)	Eastley	Southampton, Sept. 23
	Glenlyon	McIntyre	Liverpool, June 19

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Nov. 19	Alpine	Hobbs	Rangoon.
	Rock Light	Williams	Akyab.
	Manchester (s)	Teasdale	Shownuggur.
	Prince of Wales	Nacoda.	Zanzibar.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 18th, 12-29 P.M.—Mail steamer "Surat" sailed for Calcutta at 11-30 A.M.

GWADUR, 19 h, 8-0 A.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Lord Elphinstone" left during night for Kurrachee.

ADEN, 19th, 12-30 P.M.—Mail steamer "Comorin" passing for Bushire.

KEE AO EE 19th, 4-21 P.M. Steamer "Euphrates" arrived from Bombay with Overland Mails at 1-45 P.M.

GALLE, 18th, 6-28 P.M. Mail steamer "Malta" sailed for China at 5-30 P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Malacca," (1,683 tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain W. Macnamara, will be despatched for the above Ports on Friday, the 27th November, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

*No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th November 1868.

BOARD and LODGING may be had by one or two Gentlemen with a respectable Family in one of the healthiest and pleasantest situations in the Fort, and on moderate terms. Address "R. G.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Apollo Street, Fort, on Saturday the 5th December 1868, at 2 P.M., to consider and decide certain important questions against the leasing out of the Company's property.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 19th November 1868.

SALE POSTPONED TO TUESDAY THE 24TH INST.

AUCTION SALE of the Property of the Victoria Spinning Company (Limited) in Girgaum.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on Tuesday the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., the property of the Victoria Spinning Company (Limited), with the Buildings, Machinery, Stores, Plant, &c., situate, lying, or being at Gaumdavey Road in Girgaum, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 11,315 square yards, more or less, bounded on or towards the east by the said Gaumdavey Road, on or towards the west by the Oart of Ramchunder Keroba, on or towards the north by the Oart of Venayeck Purushram Bawoolver, and on or towards the south by the Oarts of Wishwanath Atmaram and Krishnajee Biswajee.

N. B.—For further particulars, conditions of sale, inspection of the lease, and inventory of the property, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.
SATURDAY EVENING, 21st NOVEMBER.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
EXTRA ATTRACTION FOR THE CLOSING NIGHTS, AND ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TUESDAY EVENING, 24TH NOVEMBER.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
COMPLEMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
MADAME LOUISE.
GRAND GIFT NIGHT.

Madame Louise will present a magnificent 18 carrat Gold Lever Hunting Watch to the successful Winner.
For particulars see Bills.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN THE CIRCUS OF THE CELEBRATED NEGRO DELINEATOR,
MR. E. H. HARVEY,
Who has kindly consented to appear this Evening.

Doors open at half-past eight; Performance to commence at nine o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 5	Third Class	Rs. 2
Second Class	,, 3	Fourth Class	,, 1

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the Circus.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.
NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 21st INSTANT.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

Real Experiences of an Emigrant	Rs. 0 12
Sandford and Merton, in words of one syllable	2 12
Never Forgotten; by Percy Fitzgerald	1 8
Basket of Flowers	2 12
Sir W. Scott's—The Surgeon's Daughter, &c	3 8
Children's Hour Annual, 3rd Series	3 12
Arthur Sketchley's The Great Country	11 4
Anderson on Skin Diseases	5 12
Ramsay on Deformities of the Mouth	3 12
Jones's Croonian Letters on Matter and Force	3 12
The Book to make you Laugh	0 8
Hunter on Strains on Girders	5 12
Williamson's Chemistry for Students	6 4
Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine	4 8
Hodgin's Sketches of H. M. the Queen and Royal Family	3 12
Instruction of Musquetry	0 12
Christy's Minstrels' Songs	0 12
Forbes's Arabic Grammar	13 8
Forsyth's The Sporting Rifle, &c	5 12
Christy's Minstrels' Songs, complete in one vol	3 8
Tanner's Index of Diseases	8 0
Nimrod's Illustrated Field Exercise	3 12
McCosh's Philosophical Essays	2 12
New Play Book.—Atchi	0 8
Play Books.—Maid and Magpie, Area Belle, Taming a Tiger, Betsey Baker, Victor Vanquished, Whitebait at Greenwich, John Dobbs, Anything for a Change, Affair of Honor, a Daughter to Marry, Maid with Milking Pail, Iron Chest, Poor Pillicoddy, Poor Gentleman, Ici on parle Français, My Dress Boots, Nursery Chickweeds, Blue Devils, Fortune's Frolic, My Wife's Second Floor, Two Pots.—Each	0 8

NEW FRENCH NOVEL.

Le Testament de la Comtesse	2 4

NEW GERMAN NOVELS.

The Modern Roman. 2 vols	3 0
Der Sohn des Deportirten	1 12
Eines Andern Frau	2 8
Die Kunstler	2 8
Die Diamanten der Baronin. 2 vols	2 8

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Hanover Square, vol. 2	5 12
Bond Street for November	0 12
Chappell's Musical Magazine for November	0 12
Oratorio of the Creation	0 12
Boosey's Drawing-Room Music Book, 2 vols	6 0
——— Household Music, Parts 7, 8, and 9	1 8
SONG.— The Upper Ten Thousand	1 8
——— Yes, I'll meet thee Dearest	1 8
——— She wandered down the mountain side	1 8
——— Day of Rest	1 8
——— Thankfulness	1 8
——— Heart of Hearts	1 8
——— I cried unto Thee (sacred)	1 8
——— The Land of Song (duet)	2 0
——— They ask me why I love her	1 8
——— Sweet Spirit, hear my prayer	1 8
——— What are the Wild Waves saying? (duet)	2 0
——— A Voice from the Waves. (duet)	2 0
——— Mabel	1 0
——— Meet me by Moonlight alone	1 0
WALTZES.—Nile Boat. Fairy Palace. Blush Rose. Each	2 0
QUADRILLES.—Zoo. Alma Mater. Each	2 0
GALOP.—Zoo	1 8

THE "GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE," NEW SERIES.
Nos. 1 to 12. In Bombay Rs. 9. To outstations... 10 8
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 20th Nov. 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1868.

LORD MAYO is coming to these shores to undertake one of the greatest tasks that fall to the share of an English subject: a task which has sorely tried some of the ablest statesmen our race has produced. To him, perhaps, remote from the scene of his future labours and trials, the prospect may appear inviting and the work easy; at all events the man who boasts that he will substitute action for writing, takes bold ground and shows the wonted confidence of sanguine inexperience. The political atmosphere is roseate, the social duties burdensome but gratifying, the Legislative business sedate and dignified, the patronage—but we go no further on that road. Now, we may be sure that in this case the poet's famous line—

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,

is rigidly accurate. Unless Lord Mayo is a *roi fainéant*, a careless King Do-nothing, he will find something rougher than rose leaves on his couch of State. The path that lies before the future Viceroy, whoever he may be, is beset with perils, which a Hercules and Solon, rolled into one, would not disdain to encounter, would not be too strong or too wise to overcome. There has rarely been a period in Indian story when the welfare of this great dependency, and, through it, the welfare of the whole Empire, more imperatively required a strong and a sagacious statesman. Not only without, but within, work of no ordinary stamp claims the handling of a master. But instead of a man cast in the heroic mould, or even a man less gifted, less disciplined, towering less above his fellows, we are to have a fourth-rate English politician of whom no one can say more than that his intentions are excellent, that he is a thorough good fellow, and that he may turn out well!

Take one large subject out of a score, many of which are scarcely less momentous. On all sides we hear of the systematic agitation pervading the Moslem community from the Upper Indus to Delta of the Ganges. The *Friend of India* has wisely drawn attention to a danger which no Government could overlook and survive. It has long been manifest that at least the nucleus of powerful organization, having its ramifications far and wide, does exist, that it is served by devoted leaders of adroitness and ability, and that its relations extend beyond the frontier into the depth of the north-west mountain chains, and even the plains of Turkistan. A fresh access of the old conquering spirit, sustained as usual by religious fanaticism, animates Islam in India, especially in the basin of the Ganges. Agents, earnest, persuasive, persistent, and shrewd, are at work endeavouring to give consistency and purpose to the scattered but numerically considerable groups and societies of the faithful. The one article of belief in which all Moslems agree—the divine right of overcoming the infidels—binds the fanatics together. There is reason to believe that the influence of the Wahabees has penetrated into every part of India, and that it is more or less active throughout our dominions. Not only do they predict the advent of a deliverer from the north or north-west, but they tell their credulous listeners that the coming champion of the faith will exact the land revenue from Hindoos only, and leave the Islamites in free possession of their lands. It is stated that the sinews of war are assiduously collected, and that the contributions ordered by the secret societies are regularly paid. Even the headquarters of the so-called conspiracy are known, and the police of Bengal have already obtained a considerable mass of information relating to the organization, its agents, its propaganda, its mode of raising supplies. The description of the means employed to promote the ends in view reminds us of the Fenian machinery in the United States, except that the Wahabee brotherhood works in the heart of the Empire, whereas the Fenians marshalled their forces on a distant continent, and that the Moslem acts in secret, whereas the American Fenian met in open day. We are aware that the Supreme Government is fully alive to the danger, to its force, and extent, and that the conspirators are watched by sleepless eyes. But we are not aware that any plan has been devised or any settled course of policy adopted for the purpose of preventing or curing the evils threatening the land. We wish it were otherwise.

Now, this is the first peril which the new Viceroy will have to encounter. He will find his task more harrassing, bewildering, difficult than that of suppressing Fenianism in Ireland. Great credit has been awarded to him for his conduct in that field, but everyone knows that the most serious questions arising out of the treatment of the Fenians were resolved in the Cabinet, and that the Home Secretary exercised a powerful influence over the treatment of the remainder. Consequently, we can derive no consolation from the fact that Lord Mayo is the reputed suppressor of the Fenians. But the Moslem agitation is only one among many vital matters of policy with which Lord Mayo will be confronted as soon as he takes the reins out of the hands of Sir John Lawrence. The state of affairs beyond the Frontier, as our readers will have observed, is more dubious than ever, and, for a remedy, so far as we can apply one, we are to look towards Lord Mayo. Verily his boast that he will substitute action for writing will be speedily put to the test.

IT will be seen from the London telegrams printed elsewhere that both Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Disraeli have publicly announced the satisfactory termination of *all* our differences with the United States. More welcome news could not be forwarded, and the mission of Mr. Johnson will certainly take rank as one of the happiest and most remarkable on record. We have yet, however, to learn the terms upon which the irritating questions hitherto pending have been arranged.

WE are sorry to hear that the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, in their march from Sholapore to Dhoolia across the jungle, have suffered very severely from cholera, having lost ten men and one subadar. They have halted within about a day's march from Dhoolia.

THE cereal crops in Khandeish are suffering from drought. It is usual at this time of year for heavy dews to fall at night; during the present season, however, this has not been the case, and in consequence it is feared that the crops will not yield more than eight annas in the rupee.

IN an announcement of new works about to be issued by Murray, we notice that Mr. Hormuzd Rassam is preparing a "Narrative of the British Mission to Theodorus, the Emperor of Abyssinia." Considering the materials Mr. Rassam has at his disposal a great deal of information should be obtained from the forthcoming work, which is looked forward to with great interest by many people who are not quite satisfied with the explanations already given on several important points connected with the subject.

THE Government of India has ruled that an officer officiating on the full salary of the lowest grade in a department when appointed to officiate in a higher grade in the same department is entitled to the half staff salary of the lowest grade in addition to the half staff of the grade in which he acts. This ruling may be made applicable to officiating doing duty officers with native corps in the receipt of full salary when appointed to officiate in a higher grade in the same regiment.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

IT is notified by the Controller of Money Order Offices, Bombay, that the following Money Order Offices have been closed :—Dalhousie (Punjaub), from the 1st November 1868; Murree, from the 15th November 1868.

THE 5th Lancers were to leave Lucknow on the morning of the 16th inst. for Campbellpore, marching the whole way.

WE observe that the 11th Regiment Native Infantry left Dinapore on the 15th inst. by train for Dum-Dum in the regular course of relief.

THE present strength of the Calcutta Volunteers is stated to be as follows :—No. 1 Company 41, No. 2 Company 80, No. 3 Company 79, No. 4 Company 85.

MR. MINCHIN, of the Madras Civil Service, and the quondam *infelix puer* of the Council, will succeed the Hon'ble Noble Taylor in Council.—*Pioneer.*

THE "Pioneer" of the 16th says the Maharajah of Rewah was at Allahabad awaiting an interview with the Governor-General on his way down to Calcutta.

THE 21st Hussars, it is stated, was to leave Umballa for Lucknow in the regular course of relief on the 16th instant. The regiment was to proceed by the usual marches via Delhi, Allygurh, and Cawnpore.

IT is said that Lieutenant-Colonel Meade, Governor-General's Agent for Central India, was to pay Allahabad a visit for a few days, in order to have an interview with His Excellency on matters connected with his charge.

WE observe that Surgeon Kellet, 101st Bengal Fusiliers, has been appointed to the medical charge of Landour, his place in the 101st being filled by the appointment of Dr. Jardine, Staff Surgeon, at present in medical charge of H. M.'s 12th Regiment at Jubbulpore.

WE ("Pioneer") are told that Lieutenant Bailey, of H. M.'s 106th Regiment, has been placed under arrest for a violent assault upon Assistant Surgeon Doak of the same regiment. The *fracas* is said to have arisen out of some "chaff" at the mess table.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Onslow, proceeds at once on a tour to Bombay. Sir Richard would no doubt have "done" Madras also, but for the unusually late period at which the Viceregal migration from Simla to Calcutta has taken place.—*Pioneer.*

WE ("Madras Athenæum" of Nov. 14.) deeply regret to mention that the hope, which we entertained yesterday of our information regarding Captain Foord's death being contradicted, has vanished. Confirmation of what we wrote arrived in Madras before the paragraph was presented to our readers.

THE prosecution of the Lahore and Jhelum Extension Railway as far as Jhelum (100 miles) has now, says the "Pioneer," been sanctioned. The line generally is to be executed by petty contracts; but it remains to be determined whether the large bridges shall be executed by contract or not. It seems probable that for any large works required to be completed "out of hand," Government may once more have to resort to the system of large contracts, which, at any rate in point of rapidity of execution, the Jubbulpore and Delhi contracts prove to have answered so well.

THE lamented death of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Nightingale, 3rd Regiment Hyderabad Cavalry, will promote Major H. C. Dowker, second in command of the 4th Regiment of that Contingent, to the vacant command in the former corps. Major Dowker's late appointment has been conferred on Major Eustace Hill of the Oudh Police, who, we believe, commenced his Indian career in the Contingent, having filled the appointment of Regimental Adjutant for some years. The vacancy in the Oudh Police, caused by Major Hill's secession, should promote Major O. L. Smith to a first grade District Superintendentship.—*Pioneer, Nov.* 16.

WITH reference to G. G. O. No. 222 of 1865, it is notified that, under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, men proceeding Home are to be settled with as to clothing compensation up to 31st March preceding their departure from their service companies or depots. The clothing returns of the men for the current year, in duplicate, must be prepared as heretofore. In the heading of column 4 of the form of clothing return now in use the word "pay, able" should be substituted for the word "pay," and the garments due for the current year but not issued in kind should be inserted in this column. In column 5 of the return the words "or compensation paid" should be expunged.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

OCTROI AND TRANSIT DUTIES: A NEW MOVE.

THROUGHOUT the controversy on Municipal taxation and expenditure we have been aware that no means likely to secure the adoption of Octroi and Transit Duties—especially the latter—as the chief sources of Municipal revenue would be neglected. First the License-tax was hastily abolished, in order to give Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy a basis for his project; next the House-tax was reduced, and in both cases a deficit was created which it was designed to fill up with Transit Duties. Nor will it have been forgotten that, when the advocates of Transit Duties, over-powered in discussion, were forced to abandon, *in words*, their bold demand, they simply substituted, for a naked claim to levy toll for right of way, a jesuitical clause empowering the collection of Transit Duties under the name of Town Dues. We are now engaged in watching the further development of this stick-at-nothing policy. The new device consists in decrying the possibility of retrenchment, and of suggesting diverse modes whereby further deficits may be created, to be satisfied, of course, only by the adoption of the Octroi and Transit Duties Bill. House property is further to be exempted from taxation to the extent of six or seven lakhs, and other sources of revenue are to be abolished by the sacrifice of two or three lakhs more. The object of these proposals is just the same as those which have not yet succeeded, namely, to give house-owners the largest possible exemptions, and to throw the bulk of the fiscal burden upon Imperial Commerce, local industry, and the necessaries of life. So far as the Bench of Justices are concerned, since the Native members have been organized to vote *en masse* when the leader's henchman lifts his hand, it is probable that the device will succeed. Under the existing system, especially considering how recent nominations have strengthened the phalanx who follow Mr. Munguldass, all local taxing power has passed into Native hands. But fortunately there remains the Legislative Council, and, although it includes some members with retrograde views, yet there is still a sufficient force of enlightenment and good sense and statesmanship to make the right prevail. But the Government must go further, and set on foot, as a condition precedent to the establishment of Municipal affairs on a solid footing, that searching and comprehensive Inquiry, more than once suggested, and now imperatively required. At all events we have no doubt that the Legislative Council will see through and frustrate the new development of astuteness with which we have been favoured from the old quarter.

THE LATE ECLIPSE.

A FRIEND has obligingly sent us a copy of the "Kölnische Zeitung" containing the fifth communication of the German Astronomical Society in regard to the two expeditions it sent out, one to Aden and the other to India, for the purpose of taking observations of the total eclipse of the 18th August. The contents of that communication have a greater scientific interest than what we published yesterday from one or two of the others. We quote the following :—

"At last we have received intelligence from India also, as to the results of the observations of our expedition. Our astronomers hesitated to inform us of them by telegram, because, in consequence of the continual obstacle presented by the clouds, they merely succeeded in taking very fragmentary observations, the value of which can only be fully determined when the results are carefully compared with those obtained from other quarters. Besides this, no plain statement was possible as to whether the observations of the eclipse by our Indian expedition would be attended with important results or not. Instead of the expected six minutes our observers in India were only permitted about five seconds, for the study of the total eclipse. During the rest of the period of totality the sun was veiled by thick cloads. Only during the partial eclipse was there a longer clear interval, while at Aden it was precisely the period of totality that was favourable. Under these circumstances we owe the observers an acknowledgment of their having been able, in the few seconds during which they were permitted a full view, to take some really useful measurements (for we find them to be so on comparing them with the results obtained in Aden) in regard to the position and size of the so called protuberances. This service, rendered under very unfavourable circumstances, is due to the excellent working of the apparatus as well as to the skill of the observers. As for some days we have been in possession also of the sketches taken at Aden, we have been able to ascertain by a comparison of them with the measurements of our Indian observers—and as a merely preliminary result of our own expeditions—the very remarkable fact that one of the most striking protuberances, which was photographed at Aden with surprising precision, appeared 32 minutes later in India, almost in the same form and situation. The details of these investigations prove with a clearness which has never before been obtained, that this protuberance belongs, not to the moon, more rapid in its motion, but to the sun. Investigations of the spectrum of the protuberances could not be made by our astronomers in India, so short was the time for observation. They would have required at least between one and two minutes. At the same time our observers, in Arabia as well as in India, during their long stay there, have made several series of scientific observations and examinations, upon which we shall report more fully hereafter. Of course the above mentioned obvious result, and the results which are to be expected from a still closer investigation of the collected data which our expeditions will supply, can only serve as a foundation, which, taken in conjunction with the observations and photographs received from the astronomers, &c., of other nations, will afford ground for some important conclusions in regard to the external covering of the illuminating body of the sun."

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee New	235 to 238
Ascie New	235 to 239
Broach	249 to 253
Dholli rav	245 to 248
Bhownuggur	241 to 248
Veerwal	218 to 228
Vingoria	225 to 227
Dhurwar Saugmund	25 to 242
Kittundah	225 to 227
Barsee	225 to 227

Ready sales 225 Candies. Market dull.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 16TH NOVEMBER.

THE station is extremely unhealthy just now, the prevailing ailments being colds, cough, fever, and rheumatism, and this can only be attributed to the variation of temperature that we experience.

Horses are coming in from the districts to be trained for the races that will come off next January. As the race prospectus has already been published in your columns, I do not think it necessary to send a copy. It is, however, expected to be a grand affair and a sort of attraction to the chiefs, many of whom are expected in to witness them. I believe this will be the first race in which the chiefs have been invited to take a part, and it will, therefore, be a sort of novelty to them.

A gold medal with suitable inscription has been received for presentation to Khan Bahadoor Syud Ulvee bin Abdoola, of the Federal Seebundy, which, I daresay, will be given to him after the Political Agent's return to headquarters. This will be the third occasion on which the Khan Bahadoor's services have received public recognition,—the first having been when he was presented with a costly sword in 1867, and the second when the Order of Merit was conferred upon him in April of this year.

A Municipality on a small scale has sprung up within the last month or so, but its operations are confined to the station bazaar only, where improvements in the shape of lighting and watering the roads have been effected. Town duties also have been imposed, and this may have been necessary, but farming the right of collecting them is at present, I think, a mistake which needs rectifying.

There is a rumour that the head-quarters of the 1st Light Cavalry will shortly be moved to this place owing to the anticipated scarcity and dearness of forage at Deesa, but I think it will be a move from the frying-pan into the fire, since the price of grass here also is exorbitant for this time of the year. Last year the price of grass during November ranged from three to six rupees a thousand bundles, now it is from seven to ten rupees, and the price will, I fear, go on increasing until it comes to fifteen or eighteen rupees a thousand bundles.

POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 14TH NOVEMBER.

POONA is again assuming a rural aspect, and is now, like the last rose of summer, in a state of single blessedness. The gaieties of the singularly gay season of 1868 are over. The fair sex, whose smiles, "nods," and "becks" welcomed us at the various promenades, have emigrated to more genial climes. The cold weather has mildly set in, and—to use the language of Bulwer—the mornings are musical with birds. The midday sun is, however, very oppressive, but we trust will shortly yield to the encroachments of Old Winter. The water supply, both in the city and cantonment, appears upon the whole very consolatory, and favourable for horticultural operations.

For the past few days the city inhabitants, inclusive of petty shopkeepers and hawkers of all descri

BOMBAY.

Mr. C. Gonne has been appointed to act as Chief Secretary to Government until the arrival of Mr. F. S. Chapman or until further orders.

At the close of last week the value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint was Rs. 18,63,903, in addition to which there was silver to the value of Rs. 71,655 not assayed. Of the total, 18 lakhs belonged to the Currency Department.

Lieut. S. Barnington has been appointed Superintendent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police. Captain W. P. LaTouche has been appointed Acting Superintendent of the Police in connection with the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee has been appointed by the Governor in Council to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under Act XV. of 1865 within the local limits of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay, vice Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, resigned.

Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt was expected to appear at the Fort Police Office with his sureties on Wednesday, but owing to some difficulty in obtaining the necessary amount of surety he did not turn up. It was then thought that he would appear yesterday, but he did not. Four or five detectives were in search of Yeshwuntrao and Tamoojee yesterday.

Miss Carpenter is to deliver an address in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Esplanade, tomorrow (Saturday) evening at a quarter to five o'clock, when she will explain the plan that she intends to follow in the establishment of a Female Normal School in Bombay. Ladies and gentlemen who feel an interest in the cause of female education are invited to be present on the occasion.

The undermentioned passengers left by the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s s. s. "Magdala," Captain Thompson, yesterday for Suez :—

For Suez—Mrs. Park and two children, Miss Reid, Mr. Gillam, Mr. Blunt, Major Fraser, Mr. Hogarth, Mr. Osborn, Mr. Duggan, Mr. Bell, Mr. Graham, Fahir Bay and family, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Riddle, and Ahmed Aga.

For Trieste.—Mr. Wilson.

The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 15th Nov. as compared with the amount in circulation on the 7th inst. :—

	15th Nov.	7th Nov.
Rs. 10 Note	Rs. 26,00,750	Rs. 26,14,990
Rs. 20 ,, ...	Rs. 16,31,040	Rs. 16,33,820
Rs. 50 ,, ...	Rs. 20,93,450	Rs. 21,81,950
Rs. 100 ,, ...	Rs. 67,94,700	Rs. 73,53,100
Rs. 500 ,, ...	Rs. 24,39,500	Rs. 24,85,000
Rs. 1,000 ,, ...	Rs. 2,68,48,000	Rs. 2,65,11,000
Total ..	Rs. 4,24,07,440	Rs. 4,27,79,860

There was a first-rate entertainment at the Grant Road Theatre on Wednesday night by Harvey's Variety Troupe. The "Haddington" Minstrels had volunteered to assist in the choruses, but through a misunderstanding they did not appear, notwithstanding which the performances of the Troupe gave great satisfaction to a numerous audience. Mr. Harvey is a host in himself, and supported as he is by Mr. and Mrs. Blossom and the Brothers Ridgway cannot fail to command success.

There was a case on the board of the First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Mr. J. O'Leary, yesterday, in which Dr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, a private medical practitioner, was the plaintiff and Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, the defendant. The suit was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 900, being the balance due for attendance as medical adviser to defendant's family. The parties having settled the dispute amicably, the cause was struck off. Mr. Jehanghier, pleader, was engaged on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Peile, solicitor, for the defendant.

The following table shows the condition of the Vehar Water as ascertained by an analysis made by Dr. I. B. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, on the 2nd November 1868 :—

	Grains per gallon
Total solid matter	6·06
Loss by ignition—Volatile matter	·70
Organic matter (estimated from the quantity of Oxygen required for its oxidation)	·38
Earthy salts (estimated by carbonate of lime)	4·50
Chlorine	·65

No sulphates, nitrates or nitritus.

Petitions have been presented by the undermentioned persons, amongst others, to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying for the benefit of Act 11 and 12 Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

John Ella, a European, unemployed.
Mooljee Booder alias Bhoola, a Hindoo broker.
Ragoojee Poonja, a Hindoo, who formerly traded as a general merchant in partnership with Chutoorbhooj Asaria under the name and firm of Ragoojee Chutoorbhooj & Co., and in partnership with Mudon Poonja under the name and firm of Jetta Poonja & Co., and in partnership with the said Mudon Poonja and Veljee Asaria under the name and firm of Mudon Veljee & Co., and also traded under the name and firm of Sugueeram Jewraz and Esmael Huson.
Juguldass Munordass, a Hindoo broker.
Chintamon Gungadhur (Hindoo), an English writer, unemployed.

Criminal Sessions.—The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould will preside at the fifth Criminal Sessions of this year which open to-day. There are in all thirty-two cases, implicating thirty-nine prisoners, twenty-six being Hindoos, five Mahomedans, one a Parsee, one a European, and one an Indo-Britain. There is one case of culpable homicide amounting to murder, one of attempt to murder, one of forgery, one of delivering counterfeit coins, one of using a forged document, three of criminal breach of trust, five of cheating, ten of theft, five of housebreaking, one of escaping from custody, two of robbery, and one of adultery and criminal intimidation. Five of the cases have been committed by Mr. Connon, five by Mr. Showell, four by Mr. Warden, thirteen by Mr. Nana Morojee, one by Mr. A. D. Cary, one by Mr. T. E. Britten; one by Mr. A. C. Trevor, and one by Mr. G. E. Evezard. Of the cases for trial one had been traversed from the last Sessions. One of the prisoners, named Hurruckchund Waljee, who was committed by Mr. Nana Morojee last week, on a charge of using a forged currency note of Rs. 1,000, has escaped from the custody of the police. The attendance of gentlemen summoned to serve upon the special and common juries is required at a quarter to 10 o'clock.

The total number of deaths registered during last week was 281, being a decrease of 19 as compared with the preceding week, 5 less than the total of the week ending 19th November last year, and 39 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 84 births were reported. The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city :—

Division.	Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other Diseases.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Causes.	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Total of reported Births during the week exclusive of still born
A.	Colaba	19,161	...	1	...	4	4	...	10	...	...
	Fort, Southern ...	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fort, Northern ...	39,283	...	...	...	8	6	...	10	...	...
	Esplanade	70,402	...	1	...	3	6	...	15	...	13
B.	Market	41,153	...	...	...	3	6	...	9	...	14
	Mandvee	41,442	...	...	...	15	7	...	22	...	20
	Chinkla	23,060	1	1	...	11	8	...	21	...	8
	Oomburkharee ...	59	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
	Dongree	60,785	...	...	...	2	9	1	12	...	5
C.	Dhobeetalao ...	717	...	...	...	2	3	...	7	...	1
	Phunuswaree ...	22,538	...	...	...	5	8	...	13	...	...
	Bhooleshwur ...	50,288	...	...	...	5	3	...	9	...	10
	Khuratulao ...	23,434	...	...	...	8	7	...	15	...	3
	Koombarwaree ...	23,083	...	...	...	5	6	...	11	...	...
	Khetwaree	29,177	3	...	...	4	...	...	7	...	22
	Girgaon	21,593	3	...	...	3	4	...	10	...	2
D.	Cumpoutee	6,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Walkeshwur ...	10,094	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
	Mahalukmee	9,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E.	Mazagon	21,784	1	...	...	2	1	...	13	...	4
	Parwaree	9,462	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1
	Kamatheepoora ...	81,678	3	1	23	17	1	...	45	...	2
	Parel	7,003	1	...	...	1	3	1	6	...	...
	Seores	5,042	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
F.	Sion	12,078	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
	Mahim	10,459	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1
	Wurlee	10,211	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
W.	Harbour	20,582	1	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Bombay		816,562	14	5	4	118	135	5	1	281	84
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.			13	2	1	193	163	7	1	320	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes :—

Boodhist—Jain, &c.	13	Jew	268
Brahmun	7	Native-Christian	9
Lingaet	4	Indo-European	...
Bhatia	4	European	1
Hindoo of other Caste....	131	Negro-fricanAfrican	2
Hindoo out-caste	22	Chinese	1
Mussulman	75	Other & Unknown Races..	...
Parsee	12		
	263	All Races..	281

Total of the corresponding week in the preceding year, week ending 19th November 1867 .....

MISS CARPENTER'S SERVICES ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT.

Many of our readers will no doubt be glad to learn that Miss Carpenter has, since her arrival in Bombay, submitted a letter to the Governor in Council offering her services in connection with the normal school for females to be established here, and that the Council have been pleased to accept the proposal. A letter was addressed to the Council by Miss Carpenter, and the following memorial also has been signed by about thirty of the leading native gentlemen of Bombay for presentation to H. E. the Governor in Council :—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir W. R. S. V. Fitzgerald, K. C. S. I., Governor and President in General, Bombay.

Right Hon'ble Sir,—We are extremely gratified to learn that the Government of India have been pleased to sanction the establishment of a Female Normal School in each Presidency town in India with the object of supplying female teachers whose want has hitherto retarded the progress of femal education in this country, and that arrangements are immediately to be made by your Excellency in Council for opening the proposed institution in Bombay. We feel convinced that the success of the important experiment which is to be made in this country for the first time will in a great measure depend upon the qualifications and character of the superintendent under whom the school is to be conducted. We take a lively interest in the promotion of this cause, which will, we trust, receive valuable aid in consequence of the opportune arrival from England of so distinguished a lady as Miss Mary Carpenter, who has great experience and intimate knowledge respecting the management of such institutions. We rejoice to hear that this lady, who has come to this country for the express purpose of promoting female education, has offered her services gratuitously to Government. We solicit your Excellency in Council to accept the offer and appoint her to fill the post of lady superintendent of the Female Normal School to be established in Bombay by Government. We feel persuaded that this philanthropic lady will exert her utmost to superintend and conduct the proposed training school in a satisfactory manner on the principle of non-interference with the religion and usages of the natives.

Miss Carpenter it will be seen from a paragraph in another column is to explain her views at a public meeting to be held to-morrow.

The following are the terms of the resolution of Government regarding Miss Carpenter's letter :—

Resolution—Miss Carpenter should be informed that the Government will be glad to receive her valuable assistance and co-operation in the Normal School to be established under the sanction of the Government of India, and her offer is hereby accepted with a warm appreciation of the spirit in which it is made.

But at the same time the Governor in Council cannot without further deliberation at once pledge themselves to aid the details of the programme, inasmuch as to do so would possibly involve an expenditure greater than the amount sanctioned by the Government of India. Miss Carpenter will, His Excellency in Council hopes, be satisfied with the assurance that the details will be left to her management so far as may be permissable with the financial limits assigned.

Miss Carpenter should be invited to place herself in communication with the Director of Public Instruction, to whom a copy of these papers should be sent and who should be directed to give her assistance.

In the meantime the most urgent necessity appears to be the preparation of a suitable residence for Miss Carpenter and the Training Mistress with sufficient room for classes for instruction, such as that contemplated and accommodation for the European ladies who are being prepared for the school.

But the Governor in Council is not prepared at present to provide for the board of other assistants or to provide accommodation except for those ladies who under Miss Carpenter's superintendence are about to devote themselves to her work of instruction.

FORT POLICE COURT.—19th November.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

Thefts.—Cannoo Varroo, a vagrant, was sentenced to receive ten stripes, for stealing a brass lamp.—Kessow Visram was also sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing a coat belonging to a fireman of the Cotton Press Company, Colaba.—Nathoo Poonja was charged with having in his possession four bottles of brandy, value Rs. 8, reasonably suspected to have been stolen by him, and failing satisfactorily to explain how they came into his possession. He was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.—Bheema Pursoo, for stealing a piece of cloth worth Rs. 20, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A Deserter—Robert Cooper, a seaman belonging to the ship "Ferndale," was proved to have deserted from his ship on Monday, and was sentenced to one week's imprisonment and to forfeit £1 from his wages.

Disobedient Seamen—Robert Jones, a seaman belonging to the ship "Fernlale," was sentenced to one week's imprisonment for wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty; and seven Malays, belonging to the ship "C. N.," were each sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment for the same offence.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—19th Nov.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

Aggravated Assault.—Mundoo Sudasew, a coolie, was charged with committing an assault against the person of Narayen Balloo on Wednesday the 18th instant. The prisoner had abused the complainant, and then struck him on his head with a bill-hook. The prisoner admitted the offence, and His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for four months.

A Suspicious Character.—Luxamon Baloo, a reputed thief, was charged with having in his possession two brass cocks, reasonably suspected of being stolen. A Parsee liquor shop-keeper said he saw a Vehar water pipe attached to a range of buildings near the shop. On Wednesday morning when he came to his shop he found that the cock of the water had been cut off and reported the matter to the police. A policeman arrested the prisoner and found on his person the two water cocks, and on being questioned he said that they had been given to him by a woman. On his being taken to the woman, she admitted having given him the small one. The prisoner urged in defence that he was engaged repairing a water cock when a boy went and told a policeman that he was doing this without a license. A sepoy came and arrested him. He was a servant in the employ of one Sadasew Bhow and he wanted to call him as his witness. The Magistrate adjourned the case for the prisoner's witness.

Alleged Disorderly Behaviour.—F. Fernandez and John Pereira were charged, at the instance of Mr. Isaac Pennell, plumber, as above. The complainant lived at Matharpacaddy, and knew the first defendant, who was under him for three years in the Dockyard. He had buffaloes and kept them in a shed in his compound. One night, about eight or ten days ago, stones were thrown into his shed, but the complainant took no notice of it, thinking it was boyish play. On the night of the 9th inst. a stone came and struck one of the bars of a window of his dwelling-house. He reported the circumstance to a police constable, who sent two sepoys in private clothes, and the prisoners were arrested. He could not swear that they threw the stones. The evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution was of so contradictory a nature that His Worship discharged the defendants.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—16th November.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

John Walsh *vs.* Stephen A. Johnson.

In this case the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 120 in respect of loss of salary sustained by him by reason of the defendant's having retained his services as an interpreter at an up country station by promises of remuneration, from the 28th July to the 10th October 1866, whereby he was prevented from rejoining his appointment of clerk in the employ of Messrs. Brice & Co., on a salary of Rs. 50 a month.

Plaintiff stated—I was a clerk in the employ of Messrs. A. C. Brice & Co. On the 27th of July last, defendant asked me to accompany him to Surat as an interpreter, and he obtained for me a week's leave of absence from my employers. We left Bombay on the 28th July. From Surat we went to Baroda, but since then the line was washed away. I wished to return, but the line was closed for a fortnight. The defendant said he would settle with Messrs. Brice and Co. about me. A letter was received by defendant from Messrs. Brice and Co., to the effect that, if I did not return, my place would be filled up. Defendant showed me the letter, saying, "Never mind, I will settle with Brice and Co." He [illegible] to say that he would send me when the line was wrote [illegible]. A fortnight afterwards we returned to re-opened. I went next day to Messrs. Brice and Co.'s Bombay. I told that my place had been filled up. office, but was [illegible] defendant for another fortnight. I remained with [illegible]t I acted as an interpreter for While I was in Guzerat [illegible]ay. When I was at Baroda defendant; also in Bomb[illegible] Brice and Co. would not I told defendant that Messrs. [illegible] said, "try and get it; pay me during my absence. [illegible] if you cannot, I will pay you."

Mr. S. A. Johnson said—I asked the plaintiff to accompany me to Surat, and got a week's leave for him. We were detained at Baroda by an accident to the railway. I got a letter from Messrs. Brice and Co. asking for the plaintiff to return, and replied that I would send him as soon as the line was safe. Plaintiff said he was afraid he would lose his appointment. I replied, "you need not trouble yourself about that." I did not say I would pay him his wages. I took him with me as he was in bad health, and I thought the change would do him good. On his return Messrs. Brice and Co. dispensed with his services as they had no work for him.

The plaintiff having failed to produce any evidence to corroborate his statement, His Honor nonsuited him.

HIGH COURT.—19th November.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

H. H. Tookojee Maharaj (Holkar of Indore) *vs.* Surdarmull Sewjeeram.

This was a suit brought to recover the sum of Rs. 48,144, the balance alleged to be due to plaintiff by defendant for goods, money lent, commission on sales effected for defendant at his request, rent of premises, and interest. The plaintiff alleged that by an agreement in the Marwadee language dated 29th June 1862, the defendant agreed to trade through the agency of the plaintiff, receiving interest on money advanced by him to be employed in trade at 12 annas per cent. per mensem, and also commission at the rate of Re. 1 per cent. on purchases This partnership was carried on till the close of 1864: an account was settled between the parties up till 24th October 1862; and the plaintiff held that his accounts correctly showed that the defendant was due him Rs. 48,144 in all on 31st October 1863, and that he demanded payment of that sum at that time. The defendant admitted that a balance was struck on 24th October 1862 when there was a balance in favour of the plaintiff to the amount of Rs. 29,923 but held that the plaintiff had not given him credit in the subsequent account for several payments amounting to Rs. 26,351, disputed several of the items entered against him, produced a state of accounts by which he would be due only Rs. 188, and now lodged that amount in Court as payment in full.

Messrs. White, Pigot, and McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, and a deal of proof was led as to the accounts and the various transactions.

His Lordship gave judgment to-day in favour of the plaintiff. He reviewed the evidence at length, and remarked on its unsatisfactory character as to every item. There was the plaintiff's story on the one side and the defendant's on the other, with nothing in support of either,—for he could not give much force to the evidence of witnesses who had only overheard a conversation in a language they did not understand and that, too, after a elapse of four years. There was one witness who could have given valuable evidence but none of the parties had cared to bring him though he was only at Jeypore. This Court was not called on to make shrewd guesses, and if parties would detain their case for four years they must take the consequences of their neglect. To do otherwise would be to encourage a practice already favourable among native merchants—that of allowing their cases to stand over till time had cast a haze over the circumstances and then they could give their evidence with less responsibility. Each party, then, had failed to give satisfactory proof on some points and so the Court ought not to decide in favour of either. Therefore a number of items were disallowed on both sides and judgment was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 12,078 and interest at 9 per cent from 12th November 1863 till judgment, each party to pay his own costs except those up to the hearing, which would be paid by the defendant, with interest at 6 per cent till judgment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MODERN PARSEES—THEIR PRESENT SYSTEM OF RELIGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The present system of religion prevailing among the modern Parsees is quite a different thing from the religion which was preached by that great prophet and law-giver Zoroaster Spitama, from the lonely heights of the mount "Uspederana," and on the plains of his native land, to Vistazpa, the King, and to his staunch followers. There is something very grand, simple, and profound in his works the "Gathavani"; and though 3,200 years have passed away we yet read them with great interest and respect, and admire the profundity, simplicity, and morality of his preaching, which is summed up in three words: "Munushnee," "Guvushnii," and "Kooneshni," or "Hoomuta," "Hookhata," and "Vurushta," or good thoughts, good words, and good deeds.

The question now naturally arises, do the modern Parsees follow the religious teachings of their prophet, or have they not made and erected a new religion on the demerits of the "Vendidad," and a portion of the "Visperad" and the "Yesna," which are declared by their learned youths and by the Western Orientalists, especially the learned and renowned Professor Haug, not to have originated with Zoroaster? Do they not worship things and practise ceremonies which were never designed or intended by the great founder of the religion of their forefathers? It is one thing to give out to the world, and by vain declamation to declare, that they are worshippers of one God only—that they are desirous to act and abide by the noble religious precepts which Zoroaster taught them; but it is quite a different thing to keep and fatten "Vurusias" (or sacred bulls, perfectly white and without a single black hair on their bodies) in their Agiaries, not for any kind of work, but for purposes too repulsive to mention;—to spend thousands of rupees in the performance of the nasty ceremony called the "Nirungdeen," a so-called spiritual purification;—to hasten death: in the name of religion, during the extreme illness of any relation;—to place the "sag" or dog *tete-a-tete* with the deceased, and to believe that the dog shows the way to heaven;—to jump and dance like the Red Indian or the Esquimaux, in the burning sun, soaked perfectly naked, thirsty, starving, and exhausted—catching the right ear of a pariah dog with the right hand—in the monstrously absurd ceremony of the "Barashnoom," on which depends the sole foundation of their present religion;—to believe that this ceremony secures spiritual happiness to the soul of the departed;—to make Hormuzd, or the Almighty God, pray to "Munthra Spinta" and to "Aba" to assist Him;—to ill-treat their females at certain recurring periods;—and, lastly, though not least, to see their priests wandering in the streets with copper chatties in their hands every day, from morning to evening, containing the "duran," or bread, choicest fruits, milk, moara liquor, and sweetmeats, and converting the back parts of their Agiaries into a regular storehouse for the "Baj." Foreigners will judge them not by their words but by their actions. It is a very fortunate circumstance for them that all their ceremonies are performed with closed doors, and that persons of a different religion are not allowed to see them.

It is the boast of the community that its learned youths are in the field, and require no assistance from abroad. God bless their efforts! But a question arises, what have they done beyond simply praising by vain declamation a thing which they do not possess, or, if they do possess it, it has assumed quite a different shape from what it had before, and is so much muddled and confused that it has almost become a hopeless task to separate the genuine from the alloy? Their youths will not henceforth as in years gone by continue to utter prayers in a language which they do not understand. A spirit of inquiry has flashed in their minds like electricity. This is owing to their receiving a liberal English education. Though the ignorant masses may obstinately continue with a blind faith to utter prayers in the Zend language, their University youths will necessarily ask, and they do ask—What shall we pray to? Where shall we fly to for the pardon of our sins? Where, and in what language, shall we pray? Who will give us peace on earth, good-will towards men, and love towards our God? What answers are their learned ones in the Oriental lore, and Mr. K. R. Cama especially, prepared to give to these and such other questions? What prayer books have they formed? What Guzerati translation of the Gathas have they prepared? What ceremonies have they had the moral courage to denounce publicly? What psalms and hymns have they composed, for offering prayers to Hormuzd? What public lectures on religion are delivered in their Agiaries? In short, what is there in their present system of religion to check and curb the evil propensities which the son of man is heir to? Nothing but scraps of paper, in which things good or bad are muddled together, and of the contents of which they have not the slightest notion. Can no one save my community from irreligious beliefs and ceremonies, and land it safety in that harbour where there is peace, rest, and joy?" PARSEE.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 19th, 1-10 P.M.—Imperfect communication between Bushire and Fao. Persian Line interrupted beyond Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 13th, via Russia 10th November.

WEATHER REPORT.

Kolapore, 19th, 12 M.—Weather fair, wind N. E., thermometer 78.

Indo-European Telegraph.—The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 10th November.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 18th to 8 P.M. of the 19th November were as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 12	0 5
,, Calcutta	10 20	2 16

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

The "St. Petersburg Gazette" contains a startling piece of statistical information. There are at this moment no less than 1,040 ladies in Petersburg engaged in the highly remunerative art of fortune-telling. The highest circles of society farm all the votaries to these priestesses, who, it may be observed, was dealt in Asiatic perfumes and all varieties of charms, scroll from the time of Cornelius Agrippa down to the present. Taking the whole number of inhabitants into account, which will allow one prophetess to every 570 people, St. Petersburg cannot justly complain of being kept in the dark about coming events.

THE WAHABEES OF INDIA.

(*Spectator*, Oct. 17.)

Throughout the continent, in the far depths of the South, a thousand miles from the centres of our power, as in the great cities of the North, where it seems to be so vigorous, the Mussulman population of India is more united, better organized, and more inimical to our rule than the Hindoo. Men who know the Madras Presidency well, believe that the great insurrection there, whenever it occurs, will be a religious war, a war of Mahomedans alone, directed mainly to the extermination of the Infidel; and a danger almost as serious exists in Eastern Bengal. Commencing to the North at Patna, a city almost as fanatical as Mecca, and sweeping to the south-east through the richest and quietest counties of the most fertile country in the world, a stream of Mohammedan propagandism has for a generation been gathering strength and volume. Filled with ideas like those of the Wahabees, doctrines which are to Mohammedanism what Calvinism is to Christianity, the faithful of these districts send out swarms of missionaries, burning with zeal, eager for converts, offering to all the lower castes of the population a place in heaven and social rank on earth. Upon this latter point the Mahomedans, especially in India, have never swerved. The most despised of Hindoo outcasts, a wretch regarded by all around him as a cretin was once regarded by Savoyards, a man whose very shadow pollutes his neighbour, has only to repeat the creed and undergo circumcision and he is the equal of the highest, one of the great brotherhood, worthy, if he can win his way, to marry the Nawab's daughter, worthy, meanwhile, to be fought for, and lied for, and assisted at every turn by a community for which every Hindoo in his heart feels the deference inspired by the supremacy of six hundred years. While the Europeans in India will not employ Christians because it is "so inconvenient," the Mussulmans treat their converts as reclaimed children, have, for instance, in Dacca constantly protected them from the zemindars by the sword. No wonder their faith spreads among Pagans, who, it must not be forgotten, hold all creeds to be equally true, till English governors have been known to affirm that Islam gains more in India than it loses throughout the world, and to predict that Bengal would become Monotheist before it became Christian. The converts eat meat, they catch the half sullen, half heroic spirit of which no Mussulman is ever absolutely devoid, they become organized by the strong chooision of an aggressive yet outnumbered creed, and a village which the landlord can to-day tax *a misericorda* to-morrow he dare not enter for his life. Peasant rights are enforced by Feraezes in Bengal as by Orangemen in Ulster. These men and their allies the Mohammedans who though not so fanatical look on them with sympathy, must now number at least half a million of adult males, and if they rose would tax the imperial power to the uttermost; and for a year at least, with their control of the opium grounds and the wealthiest districts of the East, the sources of all surplus revenue, would paralyze the Indian Treasury. Owing to causes even yet scarcely understood, a connection has long existed between them and the Mussulmans of the Suleiman, and shortly after the Mutiny the Government obtained,—partly, we believe, through intercepted correspondence, partly through treachery,—intelligence which left no doubt of a direct and strict relation. It was clear to any man who studied the evidence in what were called the "treason trials" of Patna, that under favourable circumstances, such as a rumoured defeat of the British, or a war with Afghanistan, or a "jehad" successful for a minute, two or three hillmen, notably the Akhoond of Swat, could throw Behar into revolt, and spread insurrection from Patna to Chittagong, through great counties where we have not a European soldier, but whence we derive opium included, revenue of nearly eight millions. No Indian viceroy can look unmoved at such possibilities, no Indian statesman will on such a subject run the smallest risk, and we feel no surprise that Sir John Lawrence is preparing for an attack on the Black Mountain as if he were preparing for the invasion of Abyssinia. The "army" is not, it is true, 20,000 strong, but the advancing force number some 7,000 men of all arms as many are held in reserve "on service," that is, form part of the army in reality, though not in appearance: and a third force is being collected as inexpensively as possible to be ready in case of need. The plan of operations has been elaborated with singular care, having been transmitted to Simla for Sir W. Mansfield's approval before the troops were allowed to move, and we see little reason, even if the Akhoond is the ultimate mark, to fear a repetition of former failures.

It is too soon by a great deal to talk of the policy which, if success crowns the expedition ought to be pursued. Let us succeed first. We may, however, remark that while the hills are useless as territory, and the hill men most unquiet as subjects, the dull, steady pressure of British rule, which never swerves, or lightens, or comes to an end, does seem, in the long run, to cow mountaineers as no other form of coercion does. Quieter men get among them. Careers open to them in the plains. Their bravest and most adventurous find service. Roads are cut through the hills. The chiefs become sensible of the terrible strength of the empire with which they are in controversy, until at last the few spirits who still long for independence find that their influence has died away. How far this process would operate on fanatics like those of Swat it is hard to tell; but the prefects of the Punjab have tamed men as wild as the remaining Pians, and even the fanatics recognize in the arbitration of the sword the decision of Providence. Rectification of the frontier may not be the best policy, or may not be the policy permitted by the India House; but if it is, its advocates have at least these two arguments in its favour to allege. It has succeeded elsewhere, and it is not a policy of pure destruction. The alternative policy of extermination, the deliberate stamping-out of man from a valley where he has made a home, has in it a contempt of right not to be justified even by the plea of selfdefence.

Mr. J. S. MILL AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Mr. J. S. Mill has addressed the following letter to the member for the Kilmarnock burghs, and sent it to *The Times* to be published :—

"Avignon, Oct. 19

"Dear Mr. Bouverie,—Though a great deal surprised, I am far from dissatisfied at seeing our correspondence up to this point in the papers, as I had not thought myself at liberty to publish it without your previous consent.

"Your observation, that choosing the best men to be had 'would be fatal to the mutual confidence between represented and representative' is a misanthropical sentiment which I should scarcely have expected to hear from you, since I can see no meaning in it, unless it be that the constituencies so seldom get a good man that they can scarcely ever be expected to be faithful to the man they have got. I do not look upon the matter from so cynical a point of view. It seems to me that in this as in other matters in life the more particular people are in choosing the less likely they are to change their minds after they have chosen. In the particular case also in which you deprecate inconstancy, it would appear that the constituency of Kilmarnock has been constant for the last five-and-twenty years, from whence one may fairly infer that they made a very good choice five-and twenty years ago. But five-and-twenty years and a new Reform Act make a great change in men and in politics; and if the constituency of Kilmarnock makes as judicious a choice now as it did when it last changdicious a choice, I sincerely hope it will be five-and-twenty years before it changes again.

"Still, with the fullest regard to the consideration due to past services, one must admit that there ought to be some limit to it. You would not, I presume, maintain that a seat in Parliament ought to be a seat for life, unless the member has given some violent offence to the constituency. The urgency of an infusion of new blood is as good a reason for making a new choice as dissatisfaction with an existing representative, and there is no time at which giving the preference to a new candidate is so little of a reflection on the former member, as when a change has been made in the Constitution, admitting new electors, often much more numerous than the old.

"I am sorry that the occasions on which people have asked my advice or help in their electioneering affairs should have caused me so often to incur your disapprobation by expressing opinions so very different from yours as to the sort of men that would be of most use in the House of Commons. But I do not see that the fear of being disagreeable to one class of candidates ought to prevent me from giving my opinion, when asked, in favour of another class, or that there is anything presumptuous either in answering questions that are addressed to me, or in giving testimony which I am told will be of use to those in whose favour it is given, and which, if, as you say, it has no weight, will at least be innocuous to their rivals.

"I have no objection to receiving the advice you tender in the last sentence of your letter, although I did not invite it by opening up any communications between us. For my part, I never presumed to give you any advice, nor did I 'invite' you to retire in Mr. Chadwick's favour, because I had no idea that you were in the least likely to do so. I merely, in reply to a communication from yourself, showed how very public-spirited a proceeding I should consider it if you did. I should not, however, have troubled you with this opinion if you had not been the first to write to me.

"Writing to yourself what, at the time I wrote it, I supposed was to be a private letter, I did not think it necessary to raise a question how far the present member for Kilmarnock is entitled to claim the support of Liberals on the ground of fidelity to the Liberal party. But to the public or to the constituency I have no hesitation in saying that no untried man can be looked upon as less a member of the Liberal party than the man who, at the beginning of this present year, called the Liberal party a rabble, and declared that their leader was incapable of leading. I do not know that anyone is likely to do more than this 'to sow dissension among the Liberal party,' nor do I see what possible claim this gentleman can have upon party fidelity, or what pledge he can give his constituents that he will not at a critical moment turn round again upon this same 'leader who cannot lead,' and show himself once more a conspicuous example of a 'follower who will not follow.' Whatsoever claims he may have upon his constituency can only be those of his own individual personal merits; he is the last person who has a right to the sympathy of his whilom party or who can appeal against me on the ground of his high sense of the claims of party organization.

"Even in the most ordinary circumstances the efficiency of representatives can only be kept up by a keen rivalry, and a probability that if they fall below the standard they have ever attained their constituents will look out for new men who come up to it. But we are not now in ordinary times. There are not only new electors to be represented, but new questions to be decided, requiring men deeply impressed with the wants of the country, and who have exercised their minds on the means of remedying the most pressing existing evils. The Liberal electors have a right to a choice between their present members and any others who may seem to them better qualified in this respect; and such choice is denied them if it is regarded as treason against Liberalism for a new Liberal candidate to offer himself in competition with an old member.

"I am keenly sensible of the importance of not dividing the Liberal party; but it is not a very hopeful way of keeping the party united for the representatives of the old electors to engross all the representation, leaving none for the new; and if a reasonable number of men of advanced opinions, or possessing the confidence of the working classes, are not to be included among the recognized candidates of the party, they cannot be blamed if they sometimes stand gainst those who are. Just as we are often told that to secure the unity of a married couple, what is the man's is his own, and what is the woman's is the man's, so now we are being told every day that to secure the unity of the Liberal party, which is threatened by a division between the old men and the new, the old men should be represented by themselves, and the new men by the old. With the solitary exception of the advice which you supposed me to give to yourself, I have not heard of any instance in which it has not been proposed to resolve the difficulty by the new men retiring, and the old men magnanimously accepting their retirement. And this, in many cases, is very naively put upon the ground that as the old men will not consider the public interest, and retire for fear of letting in a Tory, the new men must.

"The real danger, in my opinion, of the Liberal party is not what you consider it to be. It is in the renewal of the tactics which made the last House of Commons a spectacle of dissension and want of principle—showing us representatives trying to slip out of the engagements their constituents conceived them to be bound by, and others yielding a shameful obedience when called to order by the dread of losing their seats; while, in cases where this powerful motive was not in operation, men elected under the same banner proved by their conduct that there was as irreconcileable a variance in their intentions and political feelings as if they had sat on opposite sides of the House. What gave this deplorable character to the last House of Commons was that its so-called Liberal members were rallied under the cry of supporting Palmerston, as we are now told they ought to be rallied under the cry of disestablishing the Irish Church. Now, I am not one of those who think that the political progress of England has but one step more to make before reaching its summit, where it may rest and be thankful, and that if a man is ready

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS TO HEATHEN WITNESSES.

WRITING from his own knowledge and observation about the administration of oaths to heathen witnesses, one of our correspondents says:—"The Indian Act substituted for the multifarous oaths lately administered the well-known formula employed in English Courts, which is utterly incomprehensible to those who come under that category residing within the Queen's dominions in the Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands. On a Chinese witness no oath is binding, unless accompanied by the significant ceremony of cutting a cock's head off; and none affects a Hindu unless taken before his idol. It is, therefore, an utter farce to compel them to repeat a string of words that convey no meaning to their minds. It is most amusing to see an oath administered to a raw Celestial on his first appearance in a witness-box. When told by the Chinese interpreter of the Court to raise his right hand—the most important part of the ceremony apparently—the poor fellow raises the left. Interpreter says that won't do—to put up the other; accordingly, up goes the right, but he omits to put down the left; and on being told to put that down, he drops both; and the same scene is played over and over again, much to the amusement of the spectators, chiefly Chinese. However, he is encouraged by the interpreter, and occasionally by a compatriot in the crowd, like Sam Weller by his father, until he is persuaded to hold the proper hand up in due form. Now, the process becomes more difficult, for do what they will, nothing can make the witness repeat the words of the oath. As often as he is coaxed and urged to do so, he bursts out with the particulars he came prepared to relate. And this scene is repeated until the man is bewildered and frightened out of his wits. The audience meanwhile more resembles that of the Haymarket, with Buckstone on the stage, than a staid assembly collected to listen to serious details affecting the life of a fellow-creature perhaps. In despair, the presiding officer hands the witness over to the kind persuasions of some of his countrymen who are accustomed to the Courts, and after much palavering he is persuaded to go through what doubtless appears to him a mysterious ordeal. It is not unusual for one party in a cause to say to the Court, 'The witness is telling lies; I challenge him to cut a cock's head off;' or, 'I dare him to swear in the temple before our god.' And I have heard that in civil causes witnesses have been sent to their respective temples, under charge of officers of the Court, to test the validity of the challenge, and when there they have refused to be sworn according to the rites familiar to and binding on them. It is a matter of regret that when the Indian Council went so far it did not go further, and sweep away all oaths, for I am convinced, after considerable experience, that they are not required for the truthful, and do not deter the habitual liar, whatever his creed may be. The only thing that restrains a heathen, after he becomes conversant with the procedure of our Courts, is the punishment that he has seen inflicted on his countrymen for perjury but for our oath he cares not a fig, and the sooner it is abolished, so far as it is administered to him the better for the credit of our administration of justice."—*Pall Mall Gazette, Oct* 23.

THE RECENT PRUSSIAN MANŒUVRES.

THE force consisted of about 10,000 men including 1,000 cavalry and four batteries of artillery, and was divided into two parties to manœuvre against one another. Their field of operations extended from Limbourg on the Upper Lahn to Konigstein, near Hombourg—about thirty-four English miles—and comprised a great variety of country. The harvest had been got in, so that there was no obstacle to movements on the most extended scale. For the first eighteen days the troops were cantoned in the adjacent villages and farm-houses, and for the last eight bivouacked in the fields, changing their bivouack almost every night. The inhabitants had the option of feeding the troops billeted on them for a small remuneration, or of finding them, free of charge, beds, fire, and cooking utensils only. The former course was almost universally preferred by both parties. In the bivouacks the inhabitants provided straw and fire-wood on requisition; the supply was ample. The field kitchens were exactly like our own. When the troops were for any time on the same ground they made the broad-arrow kitchen, with the chimney of sods; when only for one night they used the simple trench. Seven hours a day were, on an average, occupied in manœuvring. Unusually strong outposts were established, and the men much practised in that duty, especially at night. The cavalry system of drill is much like our own, except that working by "threes" is still adhered to. The pace of the infantry has been much accelerated, and in all movements and formations files are kept looser than was formerly the regulation in Prussia. The swinging of the arms seems a little overdone. The infantry boot (a short Wellington) does not answer to our ideas of a good one for marching; but in wet and muddy weather their trousers can be stuffed inside, and in the late war the Prussians proved that they could make both long and rapid marches. All manœuvres were performed in the heavy marching order. The men's mess tins are larger than ours, and they carry a water-bottle. The great coat is worn across the chest. The horses are fastened by the collar chain to a picket-rope about two feet from the ground. This system does not appear to me so good as ours (picketing by the fore foot), and the material of cords, stakes, &c., is so slight as not to be safe for horses that are not very quiet. They have, of course, the advantage of being lighter. Great attention is paid during all firings by officers and non-commissioned officers that the men should not waste ammunition by firing too fast, and that they should take good aim. Breakfast was eaten before the commencement of the manœuvring, which was generally about seven o'clock. The time of the only other meal—dinner—depends upon when the troops reach their halting-place for the night. Advances by infantry in line for attack are preceded by a cloud of skirmishers without supports or reserves, which, at a certain distance from the enemy, retires behind the line. The whole then advances firing until near enough to charge with the bayonet. I do not admire the helmet for infantry, but every one to whom I spoke on the subject expressed himself quite satisfied with it. The Hessian division, 10,000 strong, between Darmstadt and Asschaffenburg, was being manœuvred on the Prussian system. The same remarks as above are applicable to it.—*Military Correspondent of the "Army and Navy Gazette."*

PUNCH AND JUDY.

IN a series of "French Pictures for the English, by Jules Canard," published weekly in "Tomahawk," some amusing sketches of English habits from a French pointof view are given. The following is a description of Punch and Judy, as witnessed by the writer of the letters at Newmarket:—

But now to return to that horrible spectacle which has already been mentioned. To that at more terrible than an execution for murder "Ole Baile"—more horrible than a "burlesq" of Sir Halliday.

The stage represented a street, with houses, and shops, as one might see them in "Pelmel," or "Peckadilie." The principal character was dressed in many colours; his face was sombre and diabolical. Smith told me the rôle was played by a M. Phelp, but I cannot always rely on Smith—he is sometimes traitor. With your permission I will give you the dialogue of one of the tableaux of the piece (which was short), as well as I can remember it. The name of the hero was "M. le Pons," who was discovered on the stage.

LE PONS.—Ah, I am here! Alone! I love it. But see—here comes Madame, my wife.

(Enter Madame le Pons. L.)

MDME. LE PONS.—Ah! Monsieur, how unhappy I am to be with you. Ten years ago you took me away from my parents—from my mother! (Weeps.) It was cruel, Monsieur!

LE PONS.—But, Madame ——

MDME. LE PONS.—You do not love me—nor our child, our little one!

LE PONS (with rage).—Madame, be silent! Or is it necessary that I must get my baton, so that I may beat out your brains?

MDME. LE PONS.—You would not harm me? Nay, Monsieur, think of our child—our little one! (She takes her child to her arms.) See how he smiles! It is thy mother, sweet one, who kisses thee. (She kisses the child.)

LE PONS.—Give me the child! (Movement of Madme.) Madame, it is your husband who commands!

MDME. LE PONS (in tears).—Oh! why was I bought at Smithfield? (She gives up the child.) Here, Monsieur, you see I am obedient!

LE PONS (with joy).—Now for my revenge! (He throws the child brutally to the ground.)

MDME. LE PONS.—Monster!

LE PONS.—Ah! where is my baton? (He seizes a large stick.)

MDME. LE PONS.—Mercy! mercy!

LE PONS.—It is too late! (He beats her brains out with the stick. Tableau.)

And would you believe it, these brutal English actually cheered! This disgusting exhibition is called "Le Ponchjudé."

AN ODD RESULT OF THE DOG TAX.

A VERY graphic letter which appears in the columns of our contemporary the "London Scotsman" tells of a state of things of which all we can say is, that the sooner it is inquired into and, if possible, altered the better. The letter has all the air of truth, and what it states is unluckily too consonant with probability to let us console ourselves with the idea that it exaggerates. The writer, while staying in the Highlands, was being guided by one of his host's shepherds up a remote glen. Several times he remarked that the man loitered behind, soon to rejoin him all out of breath. At length they happened to come on a grouse's nest full of eggs.

"Ah, ha!" exclaimed the shepherd, with a scowl which to me was incomprehensible, "here's another!" He whistled his dog, and the animal not coming up, with a Gaelic execration he smashed every egg in the nest. I asked him indignantly what he ment by a destruction so wanton. "Mean!" he replied, and stared at me as if I had been the party on whom he would fain have had his revenge. "What I mean is this, Mr.——, and I'll put the question to yourself. All we shepherds in A——shire have to a man agreed to train our dogs to eat the eggs in every nest on the hills, and break ourselves every eggs we come across, as a revenge for making us poor shepherds pay 5s. a year for each of our dogs. Our Scottish gentry in your Parliament ought to have stood to us, and kept us out of this damnable tax, because we can't do without our dogs. I am a poor man. I have a wife and nine children, and my wages are only £25 a year. Last winter we lost our little boy. . . . We lost him, and we are £2 in debt to this day for the doctor and the funeral expenses. Now, Mr.——, I'll leave it to yourself. Where am I to get the money to pay this tax for my four dogs? Those men who make such laws in London ought to exempt us, or the landowners should agree to pay it for us. If not," he stretching out his arms, "while there is life in these limbs, I swear, as the other shepherds have done, when your Sassenachs come down again, that their sport will be like my wife's gown and my children's meal—not so plentiful as it used to be."

Pathetically, poetically, and dramatically expressed, and whether the shepherd delivered the speech verbatim as we have it, we have no doubt it is a fair translation of his action when he smashed the eggs.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NOTICES.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

"I am satisfied that for Medical Purposes no finer Oil can be procured."
JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Imperial Half Pint Bottle, each	1 12	2 0
Imperial Pint Bottles "	3 4	3 12
Imperial Quart Bottles "	6 4	7 0

Imported by
TREACHER & Co., (Ld.)

COCOA.
The purity and delicacy of
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA
have secured for it, in England and India, an unequalled and ever-increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS. As a nutritious diet drink for invalids predisposed to dyspepsia or biliary derangement, it is far superior to Tea or Coffee; and for *all sick or sound*, it is the best possible beverage to use for the Chota Hasri.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
In sealed canisters of Land 2 lbs. each, p. lb	1 4	1 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

EAU DE COLOGNE
JOHANN MARIA FARINA.
Opposite the Julich's Place.
Cologne (Prussia).
Purveyor to Th. Th. M. M. the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.
Prize Medal—London, 1851, 1862. Paris, 1867. Oporto, 1865.
The genuine Eau de Cologne invented by my ancestor, in the year 1709, has for a long number of years been patronised by the Royalty, Nobility, and Gentry of England, and all other nations; the success and the reputation which it has acquired by its constant excellent quality have rendered it a great favourite with the general public.
The numerous imitations of my only genuine Eau de Cologne, which are offered generally in an exterior appearance similar to mine, induce me to bring it to the notice of the public, that all bottles containing my genuine Eau de Cologne have affixed to them my trade mark, being a white label, and bearing in black the signature and seal of my firm, which is
Johann Maria Farina, gegenuber dem Julich's Platz,
(opposite the Julich's Place).
My genuine Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I caution against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both being protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.
JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Cologne, 1868. (opposite the Julich's Place.)
Be careful to direct your letters exactly to J. M. F. opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne (Prussia).

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.
Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M.D.
Town Hall, Hours 10 to 11 A.M
Solicitors—Messrs. HERBERT, OVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & CO.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly			Civil. Monthly.			Military. Half-yearly.			Military. Monthly.			Age.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
30	15	0	0	3	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	30
40	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	3	40
50	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	50
55	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	55
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Ages.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

Holloway's Pills.—The Liver and Kidneys.—The injurious effects of cold and piercing winds tells on the strongest frames, impair the functions of the skin, and thereby throw an undue proportion of blood on the internal organs. The only means of preventing disease under these circumstances consist in augmenting the secretions of the overgorged organs, which can be easily accomplished by Holloway's Pills. These will enable the liver and kidneys to relieve themselves safely and rapidly of their oppressive congestion, at the same time that they renew an equable circulation of the blood. This salutary step is gained without any drawback. Holloway's Pills purify and strengthen simultaneously: they improve the appetite, and permit its gratification without the bugbear of dyspepsia or worse disorders.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED)—RATES

	Discount.	
On Government Bills	Not exceeding 60 Days.	5 per cent Exceeding 60 Days.
On Private Bills and Notes	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	5 per cent.	6 per cent.
	Interest.	
On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	5 per cent.	6 per cent.
On ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods.	7 do.	8 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit	6 do.	7 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 /8d.	do.
"	4 do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
"	3 do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
"	2 do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
"	1 do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
	demand	1s. 11 d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.		

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII, of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,800,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/4 "
3	do.	1/11 3/16 "
2	do.	1/11 1/8 "
1	do.	1/11 1/16 "
On demand		1/11 "
On Scotland		1/11 "
On Ireland		1/11 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £20 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturdays 10 to 1.
Bombay 23rd October 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 m's sight above	£20	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee
4	do.	1s. 11 /8d.	"
3	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	"
2	do.	1s. 11d.	"
1	do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	"
On demand		1s. 10 7/8d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10 13/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.	
12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and attends to interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be realized in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at 6's following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11 1/32d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
3	do.	at 1s. 11¼d	"
2	do.	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"
1	do.	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11d.	"

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6	do. 5 "
Do.	12	do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 22nd October 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

INDE COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—Our India Pale Ale, bottled by us, can only be procured in Bombay through our Sole Agent, Mr. Edoljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla. London 26th August 1867.
IND COOPE & Co.
A new supply of the above celebrated Pale Ale has just arrived by several vessels in quarts and pints. Terms Cash on delivery. No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort.
EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

CLARET.
MEDOC.
A very superior breakfast or cup Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 16

CLARET.
SAINT JULLIEN.
An excellent dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 21	Rs. 24

CLARET.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
A very fine, full-bodied, dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 25	Rs. 28

The superior character of the above Wines are so well, known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of the
NEW CONSIGNMENT,
will fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supply.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper.—Price Rs. 4.—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.
CHESSON & WOODHALL
No. 10 Hummun Street. Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.
Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.
Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

FOR SALE, just landed ex "Monarchy" and "Rinaldo," the following articles of superior quality and quite fresh, viz:—
Cabin Biscuit, in Barrels.
Navy do. " do.
Oatmeals, " Tins.
Split Peas, " Barrels.
Suet, " Cases.
Dessicated Milk " Tins and Bottles.
Hops, in 1 lb. Tin.
Malts, do.
Muscatel Raisins, in Tins.
Chocolate, in 4 lb. Packs.
Apply to the undersigned,
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 21st October 1868.

FOR SALE, a splendid showy dark bay Gulf Arab riding Horse. To be sold because the owner has no use for him, 14½ hands high, age 5 years, believed to be quite sound. Can be seen by giving a day's previous notice.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Iron Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate.
The following can be had loose by weight:—
White Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the packets.
N.B. He also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—
PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for Fleas in bed-rooms or store closets, as no bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.
LAW BOOKS.

NETT CASH PRICES.	Rs.	as.
Archbold's Criminal Pleading and Evidence 1867.	20	0
Abbott's Law of Merchant Ships and Seamen 1867.	18	12
Baillie's Digest of Moohummudan Law 1865.	17	8
Best on Evidence 1866.	17	8
Brooke's Office of a Notary 1867.	13	4
Broun's Commentaries on the Common Law 1864.	20	0
Brown's Legal Maxims 1864.	20	0
Byles on Bills of Exchange 1866.	15	0
Chitty on Contracts 1868.	20	0
Field on Evidence in India 1867.	11	0
Goodeve on Evidence 1868.	15	0
Grady on the Hindoo Law of Inheritance 1868.	22	0
Hopkins' Manual of Marine Insurance 1867.	11	4
——— Hand Book of Averages 1868.	11	4
Indian Penal, Criminal, and Police Codes, Pocket edition 1868.	5	0
Lees' Law of Shipping and Insurance 1865.	8	0
Lindley on Partnership and Companies, 2 vols. 1867.	40	0
Maine's Ancient Law 1866.	7	8
Macnaghten's Hindoo Law 1865.	14	8
Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code 1867.	18	0
Macpherson's Law of Mortgage in the Mofussil. 1868.	11	0
Morgan and Macpherson's Indian Penal Code. 1863.	18	0
Moseley's Hand Book of Elementary Law 1868.	4	8
Norton's Law of Evidence 1867.	17	8
——— Topics of Jurisprudence 1862.	15	0
Oke's Magisterial Synopsis 1866.	26	4
Powell's Law of Evidence, by Cutler and Griffin 1868.	9	8
Prinsep's Criminal Procedure Code 1868.	15	0
Sandar's Institutes of Justinian 1867.	15	0
Smith's Law of Contracts 1868.	10	0
——— Landlord and Tenant 1866.	10	0
——— Action at Law 1866.	7	8
——— Manual of Common Law 1867.	7	8
——— Equity 1868.	7	8
——— Leading Cases 1862.	35	0
——— Chancery Practice 1862.	32	0
Stephens Commentaries on the Laws of England. Sixth Edition 1868.	52	8
Strange's Hindu Law 1864.	12	8
Stoke's Indian Succession Act 1865.	12	8
——— Companies Act 1866.	9	8
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols. 1866.	40	0
Taylor on Evidence, 2 vols. 1868.	44	0
Theobald's Medical Jurisprudence 1865.	17	0
Thring's Law of Joint Stock Companies 1868.	11	4
Thomson on the Limitation Act. 1866.	14	8
Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity, 2 vols. 1866.	44	0
William's Law of Executors and Administrators. 1866	36	12
Woodfall's Law of Landlord and Tenant 1868.	17	8
English Law Reports. Annual Subscription in Bombay	75	0
Bengal Law Reports. Annual Subscription postage included	49	0
Madras Jurist. Annual Subscription. ditto.	20	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Bank and Treasury, Esplanade.
The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.
A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.
Also, a Property of another Gentleman.
A nearly new four-seated small Cab Phaeton, painted dark blue, lining to match, with Lamps and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.
Just Landed.
A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.
Two very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaetons, painted dark green and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts.
The above three Carriages are expressly built to order for India by Jones of Southampton.
Also,
The property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.
A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.
A Second-hand English-built Cab Buggy.
A Lady's Side Saddle by Hinton.
Just landed ex "Monarchy."
A first-class High-wheeled Mal